

**REDESCRIPTIONS OF TWO CERVID-INFESTING ANOPLURA  
FROM SOUTHEAST ASIA**

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The specimens of *Haematopinus longus* Neumann and *Solenopotes muntiacus* Thompson discussed in this paper were collected in Cambodia by Charles Wharton in 1952. For both species, these are the first collections reported since the original descriptions, and confirm the natural occurrence of *H. longus* on *Cervus unicolor*, a host-louse relationship which had been in some doubt.

Because of certain equivocal features of the original descriptions and lack of complete illustrations, both *H. longus* and *S. muntiacus* are redescribed and illustrated. All the specimens are in the collections of the U. S. National Museum.

***Haematopinus longus* Neumann**

(Figs. 1-5)

*Haematopinus longus* Neumann, 1912, Bull. Soc. Zool. France 37:141, fig. 1.

Ferris, 1933, Contributions toward a monograph of the sucking lice 1(6):469, fig. 276. Ferris, 1951, The sucking lice, p. 91.

*Type data.*—The type series consisted of males and females collected from *Cervus unicolor*, Kota, Nepal.

*Specimens examined.*—Two males, three females, from *Cervus unicolor*, Cambodia: Stung Traling-Koské, 23 March 1952, C. Wharton collector, RTB-15386.

This species is easily distinguished from other described members of the genus by a combination of the following: the body is long and slender, the posterior head margins are only slightly convergent, and the thoracic sternal plate is rectangular and longest in the longitudinal axis of the body.

*Description.*—*Male* (fig. 3): *Head* twice as long as broad or somewhat longer; portion anterior to antennal bases less than half entire length of head; posterior head margins only somewhat convergent. *Thorax.* Thoracic sternal plate (fig. 2, ♀) rectangular, longest in the longitudinal axis of the body; dorsolateral projection of metanotum triangular, apically acute. *Abdomen* with one row of small setae on each segment dorsally and ventrally; membranous except for genital plate and small round plates on which are inserted the most lateral seta of each of dorsal rows on segments 2-8. Paratergal plates conical, projecting from body wall laterally. *Aedeagus* (fig. 5): Pseudopenis slightly asymmetrical, apically acute or narrowly rounded; preputial sac definitely asymmetrical, with rounded knob on one side at articulation with basal plate. *Female* (fig. 1): Essentially as male except for details of the *genitalia* (fig. 4). Lateral setigerous lobes of the eighth segment ("gonopods") long and narrow, with setae along entire length of slightly divergent mesal margins, rounded apically, no setae extending on to apex or lateral margins. Terminal lobes of abdomen long, apically acute.

*Length.*—Male, 3.0-3.3 mm.; female, 3.8-4.3 mm.

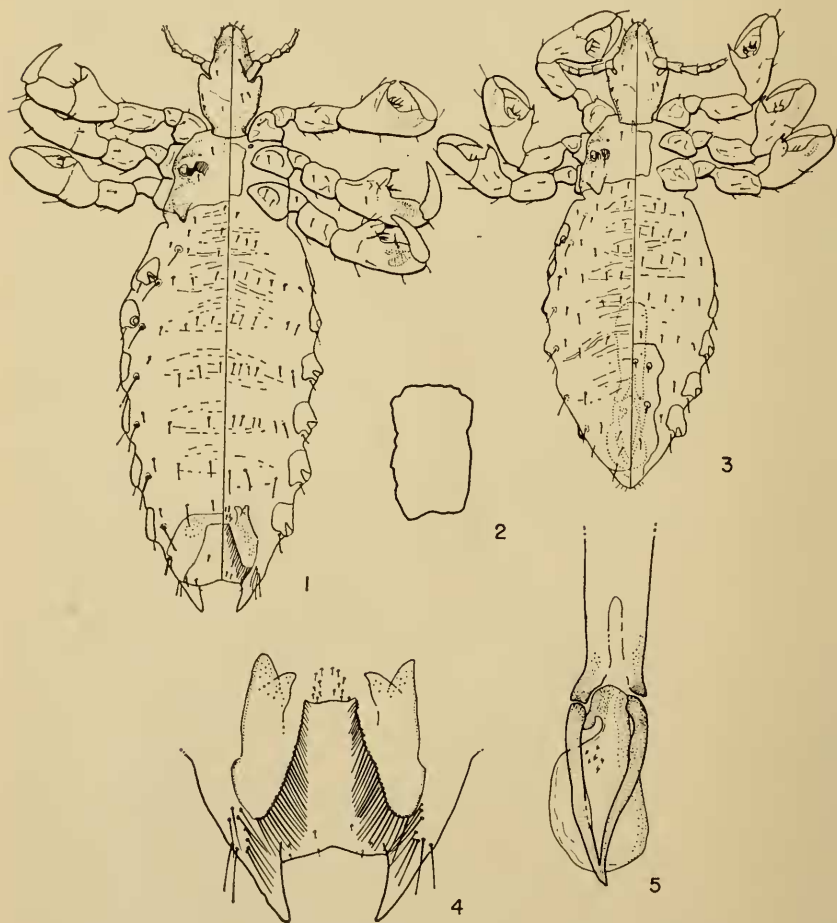
**Solenopotes muntiacus** Thompson

(Figs. 6-10)

*Solenopotes muntiacus* Thompson, 1938, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist., Series II, 1:634, figs. a-d. Ferris, 1951, The sucking louse, p. 256.

*Type data*.—Male holotype, female allotype, seven male, and eight female paratypes from *Muntiacus muntjac* (as *Muntiacus malabariensis*) Mousakande, Gammaduwa, Ceylon.

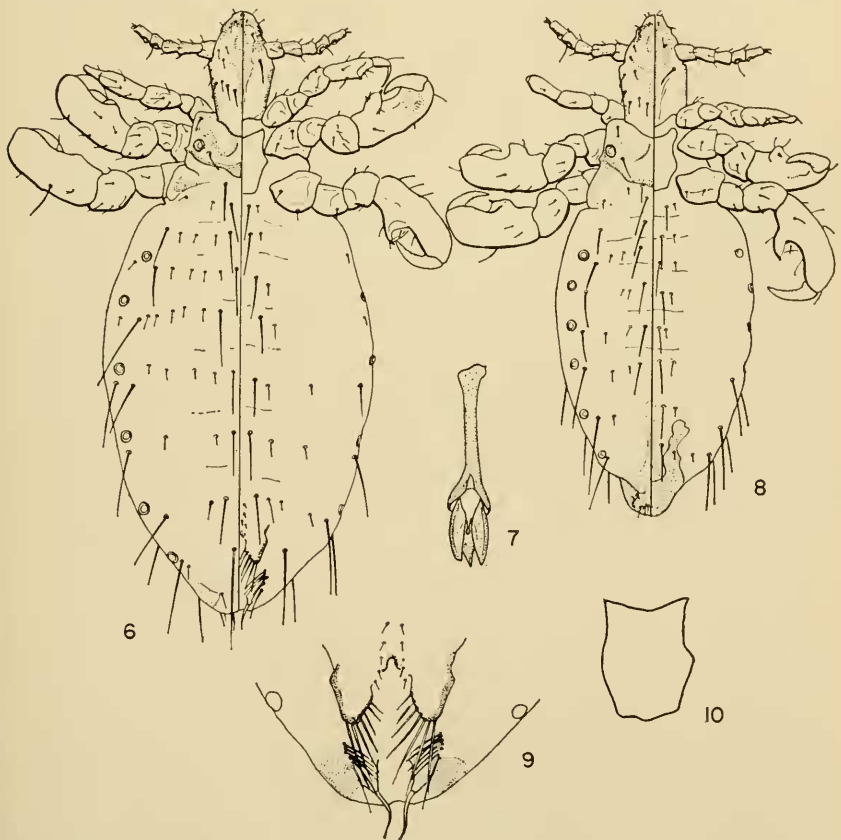
*Specimens examined*.—Three males, nine females from *Muntiacus muntjac*, Cambodia: Koské, 3 April 1952, collected by C. Wharton, RTB-15374.



*Haematopinus longus* Neumann, Cambodia, from *Cervus unicolor*. . Fig. 1, female; fig. 2, thoracic sternal plate, female; fig. 3, male; fig. 4, genital segments, female; fig. 5, aedeagus.

Separable from other *Solenopotes* species by the shape of the head, which has the postantennal angles sharp, at times almost right-angled; the post antennal margin straight, slightly convergent posteriorly; and lacking any indication of occipital angles.

*Description.*—*Male* (fig. 8): Head about twice as long as broad; rounded anteriorly; postantennal angles sharply defined; postantennal margins straight to insertion of head in thorax, slightly convergent posteriorly, no occipital angles. *Thorax* with sternal plate (fig. 10, ♀) slightly produced at each anterolateral angle, so that anterior margin is concave; lateral margins sinuate; posterior apex truncate. *Abdomen* dorsally and ventrally with two long setae medially on each of typical segments; one or more small setae laterad to these; dorsally with long lateral seta by each spiracle. Spiracles only very slightly protuberant. *Genitalia*. Genital plate lyre-shaped with irregular margins, anterior arms not strongly



*Solenopotes muntiacus* Thompson, Cambodia, from *Muntiacus muntjac*. Fig. 6, female; fig. 7, aedeagus; fig. 8, male; fig. 9, genital segments, female; fig. 10, thoracic sternal plate, female.

curved or narrowed. Aedeagus (fig. 7) with basal plate long, thin, and with long posterior arms; parameres acute both anteriorly and posteriorly, broadest medially, with convex lateral and mesal margins; pseudopenis acutely triangular. *Female* (fig. 6): Much as in male except often with more small setae on dorsum of abdomen. *Genitalia* (fig. 9) with "gonopods" angulate laterally, obtusely pointed apically; fringe of setae on posteriorly-divergent mesal margins. Apical lobes of abdomen short, acute.

*Length*.—Male, 1.1-1.3 mm.; female, 1.5-1.8 mm.

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**NEW SYNONYMY, NEW HOMONYMY, AND NEW ASSIGNMENTS  
IN MICROLEPIDOPTERA  
(LEPIDOPTERA: STENOMIDAE)**

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J. F. Gates Clarke's study of Meyrick's type specimens in the British Museum provided a starting point for a more natural arrangement of the genera and species of the Stenomidae. His utilization of characters of the male and female genitalia to support his new assignments indicates the value of these structures in the characterization of taxa within the family. His work, however, was limited to species described by Meyrick and located at the British Museum.

Since Clarke's study was published the present author has had the opportunity to examine types of many of Meyrick's species and those of other authors, principally Busek's, deposited at the United States National Museum. The study of these types has revealed many new facts which are recorded in the following notes.

The new assignments and other changes herein indicated are based on a study of the genitalia. Extensive revisionary studies in the family are currently being undertaken but the present paper makes possible the proper assignment of the species treated.

Genus *Anadasmus* Walsingham

*Anadasmus* Walsingham, 1897. Proc. Zool. Soc. London, p. 100.

*Anadasmus gerda* (Busek), n. comb.

*Gonioterma gerda* Busek, 1914. Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus., 47:52.

*Type locality*.—Porto Bello, Panama.

*Remarks*.—Examination of the male genitalia of the type indicates that this species belongs in the genus *Anadasmus* rather than *Gonioterma* in which it was described. It is closely related to *Anadasmus leontodes* (Meyrick) but is readily separable from it by having the vesica armed with many small cornuti. The vesica of *leontodes* is armed with one large cornutus and its distal portion is covered with concentric bands of fine spiculate cornuti.